PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE EXHIBITION.

A BRIGHTER PROSPECT THAN EVER. THE BUILDINGS IN ENCOURAGING CONDITION-A RUSH OF NEW GOODS-THE HOTELS AND PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AMPLY SPACIOUS-SIR ED-WARD THORNTON'S RECEPTION-THOMAS'S CON-

The display in the various buildings, of which a more careful examination was possible yesterday, turns out to be extremely gratifying. It is surprisingly rich and elaborate in some respects. A very few sections are still in confusion, and there is special backwardness in the Art Building, but in general everything is in encouraging order. Fifty car-loads of new goods were received. From official returns, it is found that the hotels and boarding-houses of Philadelphia were not by any means filled by the rush of the Opening Day, and it is believed they will afford ample accommodations this Summer. Sir Edward Thornton gave a reception to the Centennial Commission and Board of Finance yesterday. The music of the opening ceremonics was repeated, under Theodore Thomas's direction, in the concert hall. Gilmore's band took possession of their music stand in the Main Exhibition The attendance the first day was exaggerated : the paying visitors appear to have numered only 76,000.

PROGRESS AT THE EXHIBITION. ENGLAND'S AND JAPAN'S GREAT SHOWS OF CERAM-1CS-GILMORE'S DEBUT AT THE CENTENNIAL-PLACES WHERE CONFUSION STILL LINGERS.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, May 11.-The general appearance of the Exhibition to-day is vastly more satisfactory than it was yesterday, and the prospects look more and more encouraging every hour. I mean of cours the prespects of getting before the Summer fairly opens a perfectly well ordered and beautiful display ever devoted to such a purpose. Of the financial prospects it would be rash, after the great blunder in the estimates last night, to venture any opinion. The statement of the number of persons on the ground at the opening telegraphed to all the papers was obtained from official sources, and yet it turns out to have been nearly three times too high. We must wait till the money is counted before we speculate upon the attendance to-day. The fact is, it is a sheer impossibility to make a rational estimate of the number of people in such a place. The ground to be covered is so vast, and the buildings are so many, that ten or fifteen thousand persons may be lost to sight almost as soon as they have passed the gates, and nobedy will know where in the labyof the inclosure, however, this afternoon is populous. The walking is now good, and all day the walks have been dotted with ramblers and a steady stream of people has been flowing from one center of interest to another. The character of the attendance has changed very much, as I predicted that it get ready for the reception. The Brazilian would. The best features of the Exhibition, such as the English display of ceramics, are thronged with connoisseurs, and the exhibitors and their assistants are kept busy explaining the peculiarities of their goods to appreciative listeners. Many purchases seem to have been made also, especially of English porcelain and Doulton ware, and there are constant inquiries about prices in the Japanese section, where, I may remark, nobody need try to buy without a long purse. Of course none of the goodsold can be removed until the close of the Fair.

The work goes on steadily in the Main Building. but not with the frantic haste that was put forth during the last few days before the opening. Even Portugal has made a little progress, and the slow but steady Chinese have made a formidable attack upon their pile of boxes, pulling out pagodas, and life-size figures intended to display costumes, and models of the female foot deformed, and a still further supply of tea-caddy gateways. The French are slow, and though they keep at work I see little change as yet in their disorderly interior. Great Britain had not much to do, but she has very much improved the appearance of some of the most conspicuous sites in her territory; and our own people. who have more energy for a spurt than all the other | form, t together, are getting on famously.

There has been a good deal of speculation as to the meaning of the circular stand erecting at the center of the great open space where the main transept intersects the middle nave. A great many people, principally old ladies from the country, apparently supposed it was for tired visitors to sit upon, in all sorts of dolorous attitudes. But this afternoon the question was answered, when Gilmore's band marched in about 4 o'clock, turned away the carpenters, and began an overture. An orchestrion was playing tunes at the same time two or three aisles to the west, and the war of the piano-forte makers was doubtless raging as usual south-south-west-and-bysouth; but the waves of harmony did not seem to meet one another, and I dare say if even a steam calliops were introduced it would not send more than two or three of its nearest neighbors to the lunatic asylum. A gentleman has been playing "Shoo Fly" and other classical compositions on the chimes for the past thirty-six hours, and nobody is

A more scientific correspondent than I pretend to be has made you aware of the progress in that neighboring structure where-if I may borrow the words of a poet who wrote of the first Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, just a quarter of a century ago-

"There's staym logges That stands in lines, Enormous and amazing,
That squeal and snort
Like whales in sport,
Or elephants a-grazing."

The truth is I have had no time to do more than walk hurriedly through the Machinery Hall; for I determined to devote a half hour or so this morning before I attempted anything else, to a rapid survey of the British section, and what do you think was the result? I began as soon as the doors were open with the pottery department, which was nearest the entrance, and when they turned everybody out of the building this evening I had only glanced at the ceramies, admired the heavy furniture, and walked around Elkington's case of silverware. You may judge from this how rich the British section is in its strongest departments, and what a serious task lies before the man who thinks of "seeing the Exhibition." The plain truth is that if you wish really to "see" the Fair, you must stay half the Summer; if you only want to run through it, you must stay not less than a week,

Your regular correspondent must supply you also with an account of the state of things in Agricultural Hall, where, besides the natural products (let me borrow again the apt language of Thackeray's Mr. Moloney, whose delicious verses fit Philadelphia as if they were made for it):

"There's carts and gigs,
And plus for pigs,
There's dibblers and there's harrows,
And plows like toys
For little boys,
And diegant wheelbarrows,"

for I have not succeeded in getting there either. I started from the Memorial Art Gullery, but on the way I came across the Japanese bazaar, and there was a plasterer at work on a scaffold, and a Japanese laborer, with a great round white inscription on his blue back, handing up plaster in a wooden spoona sight which seemed to me so funny that I could not tear myself away from it. As for the Art Colection, that appears to be getting worse and worse. art Department than anywhere else, only adds to something very unusual-specimens of the soils of

the confusion. All these things, however, will right | thirty of her counties, in columns six feet deep, themselves in a few days. Whoever comes here next | shown in large glass tubes. What better bid for week will find a great change. The flower immigration could be made to the practical farmer beds, already blooming, will be in all their luxuriance of color; the green sward will have recovered from the trampling of yesterday; the gravel will all be laid; the sheds all removed; the narrow-gauge railway running regularly; the restaurants running regularly too, and soft bassoons playing heavenly tunes while you eat

your ice-cream and apples. The exhibits are coming in and will for some time. There were 50 car-loads on track to-day and three ful arrangement of products and implements, and in vessels at the wharves. Machinery Hall may be fairly said to have been to-day's point of attraction. The machines were all in full working order, even in better condition than they were on yesterday. Two of the presses were in full action, printing off copies of morning newspapers.

The music of the inauguration day was repeated an immense and brilliant audience, at the opening of the Women's Centennial Music Hall, erected on Forest-place for Theodore Thomas. The Wagner March, rendered with superb effect, was received with a great deal of enthusiasm. Mr. Dudley Buck conducted the performance of his own cantata, and also of the Hallelujah Chorus; and both he and Messrs. Thomas and Whitney were warmly received.

PERSONAL CHAT.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION BY SIR EDWARD THORNTON-DOM PEDRO FLITTING ACTIVELY ABOUT-MR. BLAINE TO BE ENTERTAINED-ARRIVALS AND

DEPARTURES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.-The greater number of the dignitaries who gave their presence to the opening of the Exposition remained in town to attend the official reception given to-night by the British Minister, Sir Edward Thoraton, to the Centennial Commission and Board of Finance. This was a more stately but less brilliant affair than that of Mr. in the midst of the pleasantest and prettiest grounds | Childs's last night, owing to the absence of ladies and the strictly official character of the guests, few ordinary civilians being scattered through the fine drawing-rooms of the new St. George's Hall on Archst. Ger. Grant and the Emperor were again the center of attraction, although those who stood about them were high up in circles of state.

The changes since yesterday in the crowd of promment visitors are numerous, among which may be noticed the arrival of Godlove S. Orth, late United States Minister at Vienna, at the Globe Hotel. He is en route for Indiana to take the field for Governor. Gov. Kellogg left for New-York to day, Gov. Warmoth remaining in the city. Gen. Sheridan left for Chicago with a party of friends. Dom Pedro and the Empress left with a few of their suite early this morning for the City of Wilmington, where the Emperor with his well known energy "did" the powder mitls of the Dupont's, not even forgetting a stroll along the Brandywine, and also through the shipyards and machine-shops, turned in a special train at half-past 6, in time to party will go on to New-York to-morrow in order to start on a rapid tour of the New-England States. They are announced to return ally be remedied, except the prices at the restaurants in early June to witness the grand pageant of the Knights Templars. This will be a more brilestimated there will be 40,000 men in the rich uniform for which this order is celebrated in line and on horseback. Congressman Whitthorne and Mrs. Whittherne, having stopped to see the opening ceremonies at the Exposition on their way from New-York, went on to Washington to-day. Gov. Tilden to remain here several days yet as the guest of Mr. Havemeyer. Gov. Rice and staff, together with many of the Boston troops, were at the Exposition grounds nearly all day. They will return to New-Vork to-morrow.

Mr. Blaine also remains here for several days, another young Philadelphian tendering the aspirant for Presidential honors a reception. This time it is for Presidential nonors a reception. This time to desk below, before it was delivered to the than the son of the veteran editor, Morton McMichael, although a leading member cotelettes, 50; service, 10; total, 98, If I un-English, in short. I am sorry Mr. Gladstone did chael. Mr. McMichael, although a leading member of the Pennsylvania delegation to Cincinnati. had indulged in the laxery of butter, it had indulged in the laxer "Great Unknown," but until he is shown to be such it is indiscreet to let the cat jump. Speaking of Mr. Blaine and Mr. McMichael, it was noticed this meruing that Don Cameron, another leading member of the Cincinnati delegation, President Grant, and Mr. Childs took a promenade on Chestnut-st. The Presidential party leave for Washington to-morrow. Secretary Bristow and Postmaster Jewell returned

Gen. Grant, before attending Sir Edward Thoruton's receptions, went to the Academy of Music to

THE HOTELS AND RAILROADS. CAPACITY OF THE FORMER NOT YET TAXED-COL. SCOTT'S 1,400 WASHINGTON GUESTS.

PRITALEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1
PRITALELPHIA, May 11.—Philadelphia hotel-keep ers, bounding-house mistresses, and private hosts have certainly shown their ability to take care of their Exposition guests, no matter what the occasion may be. It is hardly possible that there will ever be such another crowd of people in the city at any one time as that of yesterday, and yet they were cared for almost with ease. Here are samples of the statistics reported officially to-night. The Continental Hotel, in the heart of the city, has a capacity of about 1,200. On Tuesday night they registered over 200, and yesterday there were only 160 departures. The Girard House, also in the heart of the city, also nearly torched its zero mark, taking in 780 guests, its capacity being 1,000. The Globe Hotel, standing as it does at the gates of the Exposition, dined 2,700 people yesterday and lodged 1,400; 800 went away to-day. The manager, Mr. Rice, says that he has many orders in advance for people who propose to stay many weeks. Comparative permanency will near neighbor of the Globe. All day long the Pennsylvania read was engaged in speeding its parting guests, the 1,400 people from Washington who could not resist the temptation of a free ride" having been invited by Col. Scott. It was noticeable how few people were hurt by the immense crowd of yesterday. The medical department reports only forty cases of exhaustion; and as to injuries there were none except those incident to a trip over the almost invisible wire fence that is now being piaced around the narrow gauge Exposition Railroad tracks all through the grounds. The police positions were also sinecures yesterday, only eight picked pocket-books being picked up and only 30 arrests made altogether.

AGRICULTURAL HALL IN FAIR ORDER. VERY FEW UNREADY EXHIBITORS-SOME NOTABLE

DISPLAYS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, May 11 .- Two days have made a notable improvement in the appearance of the interior of Agricultural Hall; and if the engineer of the grounds would better the approaches so that the portals could be gained without risk of losing one's shoes in the mire, the building might be said to be in approximately good order for visitors. It is now Italy is distracted by the process of rare to find an unready exhibit in the American sco-unpacking statuary. Great Britain is locked tion. Several of the State Agricultural Societies up, until a railing is erected. Austria is still not | show admirable collections of farm products, and ready, and the crowd, which is always denser in the one (Iowa) supplements this usual display with

than these rich, deep loams-samples of the virgin soil that awaits the husbandman to produce just such grains and grasses as are seen close by ! The Oregon exhibit is rich in wheat, oats, woods. and in dried fruits put up in glass-topped boxes as nothing in the East to compare with the dried apples, pears, peaches, and cherries shown here, Massachusetts, in her little court, excels in the tastethe information furnished by charts. New-Hampshire will astonish Western farmers, who will hardly believe that such fine corn and small grains were produced in a State where the rocks are supposed to monopolize most of the surface of the ground. An enormous stuffed pig of the Chester White breed, that weighed 1,307 pounds, stands sentry here. this evening, with full cherus and orchestra, before Delaware sends huge sections of tree trunks; Washington Territory contributes the tallest wheat and oats in the building, and California shows some veritable producies of eacti-monstrosties of breathing bulbs and clubs.

Some of the foreign sections are in order or nearly so; others are making progress with aggravating duels. slowness. Portugal has put upon her shelves wines in bottles, jars of honey, and preserved fruits, and glass bulbs filled with samples of cereals. Hendreds of eases are unpacked. One of them, containing port wine, is addressed to "Grant, President of the United States." The Portuguese wine-grower wanted, it would seem, to make sure that his contribution to the Fair should go down a distinguished throat after serving his purpose as an exhibit. Norway is reating out of a chaos of boxes and lumber an exhibit of her fisheries. Her sister nation, Sweden, has her court in complete order, and shows, first, bottled punch, then grains, petted meats and fish, and then more punch. Between the pyramids of punch is a Laplander with his sledge and reindeer, whose red cheeks the is made of plaster) look as if well warmed with the invigorating beverage.

Liberia is represented in Agricultural Hall and where else in the Exhibition; but the display is not a national one. It is the work of a single busionse having large plantations and other enterprises in the country. Coffee in the kernel and ground is the principal product shown, but there are a good many curiesities in the way of implements and clothing made by the native tribes. Very curious are the caps and mantles once worn by an African king. From the figures on his garmenta it is plain that he was a convert to the faith of Mohantmed. France, one would think, is getting ready for an exhibition next Winter, so slow do her preparations go on. Japan, enterprising enough in the Main Building, is also a laggard in Agricultural Hall.

EXPENSIVE RESTAURANT PRICES-A PO R CATA-LOGUE-THE FIFTY-CENT RULE TOO RIGID,

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. esterday there comes a natural reaction that disday to notice minor defects, for happily there are no grave ones to point out, and none that cannot speedand the quality of food and drink furnished. For improvement in this direction we must depend upon liant sight even than that of yesterday, for it is the sensitiveness of the restaurateurs to fault-find-

> I made a partial tour of the restaurants to-day, seeking both information and sustenance. At the Trois Frees the quest for the latter was not very satisfactory, but of the former there was enough to be exorbitant. I came away rather hungrier than I went, having paid for a few swallows of weak song. cents. The bill, made out by one of a row of five middle-nged women seated in a sort of elongated high, being about the same as at first-class hotels in the city. The prices at the American restaurant are more reasonable. Roast meats cost 50 cents; vegetables, 15 to 25; puddings and pies, 20; cold meats, 40 to 50; and tes and coffee, 15 cents, Still caper is the tariff at Laulin's German restaurant, where the figures seem to be no higher than at the city establishment of the proprietor, viz.: For soups, 15 to 25 cents is charged; steak, 50 to 75; reasts, 40 to 60; vegetables, 10 to 20; coffee, 10 cents native beer 5, and imported beer 10 cents. Tho place was better patronized than any other on the ground. The other restaurants will be noticed

> The official catalogue cannot, I am sorry to say, be commended. Paper and type are good, but all the rest is bad-very bad. The coarse pasteboard covers warn without the least provocation, and the interleaving of advertising pages with the text is an imposture upon the reader, who has a right in buying the catalogue to an opportunity of looking it over without being forced to read notices of Smith's fertilizers and Brown's ready-made clothing, while turning the pages for information about exhibits.

A change is evidently needed in the regulation prescribed by the Department of Admissions, which obliges every visitor to pay a fifty-cent note. The absurdity of refusing a dollar for two persons, or two dollars for four, is too evident and annoying to he long continued. Yesterday hundreds were turned back from the gates, which they had gained by patient waiting in line, and obliged to fall in at the end of a longer one at the office for changing money, or submit to the extortion of the speculators in fif'y cent notes. Everybody sees the reason why the gatekeepers cannot make change; but nobody understands why a dollar bill cannot be put in the box in payment for two admissions, as well as characterize the guests that are to come. About the two half-dollars. All that is requisite is that the gatekeeper should have as much money in his box as the register on his turnstile calls for. Yesterday stalwart countryman offered a \$1 bill for himself and wife, and was teid, like thousands of other visitors, that he must bring two 50-cent notes. He expostulated a little while with no effect but to irritate the gatekeeper. Then he roared in a voice of thunder: "Take the money and let us in or I'll knock you down." The affrighted official broke the rule and

allowed the couple to pass in. Evidently the prevalent excitement yesterday affected the officials at the Department of Admissions so as greatly to inflate their ideas of the probable number of visitors. Instead of 200,000 who paidthe figures given to reporters last night-it appears that when the money was counted there was only \$38,066 50, so the paying visitors numbered just

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

WHAT THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS DID YESTERDAY -DOM PEDEO'S ACTIVE SIGHT-SEEING-AN E-STI-MATE THAT PLACES WEDNESDAY'S CROWD AT 130,000-THOMAS'S GREAT CONCERT. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.-Most of the distinguished persons who participated in the opening coremonies of the international Exposition yesterday still remain in the city. President Grant and Secretary Fish, who are the guests of Mr. George W. Childs, received calls during the morning and then went out to visit several friends. This evening

BRITISH TOPICS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN SPAIN. HE DECLINES TO ATTEND A BULL-FIGHT-THE QUEEN AND HER NEW TITLE-THE DEATH OF MADAME LOUIS BLANC-THE LATE LORD LYT-TELTON-COL. BAKER SICK IN JAIL. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, April 26.-The Prince of Wales has one a thoroughly popular thing. He has refused to attend the bull-light that was arranged for him in Madrid. It is by no means in Madrid that his refusal will be popular, where bull-fights and the Pope are the two principal objects of worship, and where the Spaniard is wholly unable to understand -much less sympathize with-the repugnance which his favorite pastime excites in civilized countries. Nor need it be supposed that the Prince himself, more than other travelers in search of a fresh sensation, would object to being present at this peculiarly Spanish festivity. He is, however, alive to the scandal which some of his Indian performances caused at home. He desires to obliterate the memory of his pig-sticking exploits, and his presence at the Baroda elephant Sports of this kind have ceased to be popular in England. Neither Mr. Disraeli nor Mr. Gladstone would now be likely to attend a prize-fight, as Lord Palmerston once did without shocking anybody, or to practice cock-fighting, as the late Lord Derby did. I may say in a parenthesis that I mean the late Lord Derby, and not his father or grandfather, with one or both of whom a critic some time ago supposed I had confounded him. It was not they who had the gates of Knowsley guarded by police while a main of cocks was fought in the park. It was the late Prime Minister of England, the father of the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. These days are quite past-had passed before the cock-fighting Earl beame Prime Minister-were well nigh gone before he became Earl. It does not much matter whether-as the report is-the Prince was advised from London not to go to a bull-fight, or whether his own good sense (he is by no means without a share of good sense) dictated his refusal. Nor need he lose the ness firm, that of E. S. Morris & Co., a Philadelphia spectacle by this sacrifice to the proprieties-to what a Spaniard would call English prudery. He can go-as a certain Indiana Senator desired to travel in Europe-moognito.

Mr. Gladstone's latest outbreak is one of those oddities of which he alone has the secret. It relates to the Royal Titles bill, and so adds another to the long list of strange incidents which that royal freak has | troller pays it. been the cause of. Mr. Lowe made a speech tast week, in which he mentioned a report that the Queen had applied to two previous ministers to make her an Empress, and that both had refused. This is gos sip which has been current everywhere for weeks east, which everybody believed, and which Mr. Lowe's statement sufficiently confirms. Gossip, no doubt, connected Mr. Gladstone's name with the refusal. Mr. Lowe, who was in Mr. Gladstone's Cabincl, could hardly refer in direct terms to his former chief, and did not. But Mr. Gladstone has seized the occasion to say that he was not one of the ministers who refused-or, rather, that it was not to him that the application was made. He sends a letter to that effect to a Sunday paper-not a very shrewd thing to do. The result is to set everybody discussing the matter once more, and to aggravate, rather than that Mr. Gladstone is the only Prime Minister who has not been appealed to; that the late Lord Derby himself refused; that Earl Russell refused; that

Paimerston refused; and so on. Earl Russell is alive and can speak for himself, if he is so minded; and members of the Cablacts of the other two are also alive; should they er any of them feel inclined to follow Mr. Gladstone's example. So Queen Victoria's reign which has not, I think, surviving representatives. Mr. Gladstone has led the way to an investigation by the familiar process of exclusion. If everybody eise who can will favor us with a similar denial, we shall fasten the credit salcountersigned by a prepossessing young lady at a isfactorily on those who do not. And it is a credit Consort instead of Prince-Consort, and that the bluff old statesman replied, "I won't touch it,

The death is announced of the wife of Louis Blanc, and I may perhaps be permitted, in writing from the city of which she was long a resident, to express my regret at his loss. Madame Louis Blanc was German by birth-a Wuriemburg lady, if I remember rightly. Her husband met her while living in exile at Brighton, and married her there some 10 simple traits, to whom her husband was sincerely devoted, and who repaid his affection. Her illness has been a long and painful one. He quitted her bedside last week to deliver, in company with Victor Huge, a speech for amnesty to the Communists; for whom he had, perhaps, all the more charity because he in no degree sympathized with their political follies. It is related by the Paris correspondents that a floral crown was thrown on the stage at the Château d'Eau, at the feet of the two great orators, neither of whom would accept it to the exclusion of he other. Finally, with all a Frenchman's gallantry, M. Victor Hugo took it to present to Madame Louis Blane. The dying wife received with a Smile this last tribute to her husband's splendid public services, saying, "This will adorn my tomb." vas burist yesterday. M. Lozis Blanc, himself at invalid, worn with incessant toil, with long watchng by his wife, and with a harassing maindy, endeavored to follow her to the tomb, but had to yield to the complete exhaustion which came upon him, and was taken home, while she was borne to the emetery, a long cortege of friends and admirers

The comments on Lord Lyttelton's death have drawn out a letter from his physician, Dr. Andrew Clark. His suicide created a belief that his whole life had been ruined by insanity in one form or another, and this was put forward as an apology for his failure to achieve all that was expected of him. But the truth is, first, that Lord Lyttleton did schieve a great deal; secondly, that his abstinence from certain forms of political activity was from choice, not from stress of physical or mental disease. The attacks of depression from which he suffered were, says Dr. Clark, few in number and of short duration; they were infrequent, and he was as well as ever in the intervals. "In his method," adds his ever in the intervals. physician, who certainly knew him well, and whose authority is high, "in his capacity for work, in his management of business, in his discussion of all the stirring questions of the time, in the exercise of his rare scholarship, in his keen sense of humor, there was neither any lack of his accustomed versatility and power nor any vestige of those attacks which at long intervals and for short seasons had darkened the general sunshine of his lordship's life." None of those who knew Lord Lyttelton will think this culogy overstrained. Even the political enemies-1 might rather say ecclesiastical-whose attacks on his conduct of the Endowed Schools Commission embittered the last years of his life, would acknowledge that he was a man of entire sincerity. As for his abilities, their animosity against him was proof enough of those.

A statement was published on Monday that Mr. PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 11.—In Newbort this morning, Mrs. A. H. Carson committed suicide. A few mouths age she was the victim of a folunious outrage, and has since been instance. Valentine Baker was dying of confinement in jail. On its face, the story was not very probable, and yesterday his wife contradicted it in a letter strangely compounded of wifely devotion and of

ill-taste. She is thankful to be able to say that the most serious symptoms of the malady which had attacked "her dear husband" had yielded to medical treatment; though still his condition was such as to cause her anxiety. It can hardly be supposed that the world takes much interest in the subject. This assertion and the denial, it is scarcely harsh to conjecture, form the prelude to an effort of some sort in his behalf. Col. Baker's comrades, or some of them, have always thought he had hard treatment for an offense on which men in certain circles of life are apt to look very leniently indeed-merely the attempt to rum by force the life of a young woman. But the effort to rehabilitate him, what ever it may be, will fail. Baker himself quite understands that there is no future for him in Europe.

ALBANY.

AUDITING THE SUPPLY BILL ITEMS.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 11 .- The Controller has been uditing the items of the Supply bill, the law as now onstituted permitting him to pay or withhold the pay ment, as he may choose, of any sums authorized by the bill other than deficiency appropriations. By this means the Controller, as well as the Governor, exercises a veto power over the appropriations—certainly safeguards enough against fraudulent claims. The item providing that cierks and messengers of committees and pages and doorkeepers shall be paid from the beginning of the sesion, instead of the date of appointment, by which about \$70 each would have been paid additional to each clerk and about \$50 to each measurer of a committee—in all about \$5,000 or more—has been considered by him, and he has determined to make no payments under it.

The item in the bill mentions the payments proposed, as for time "preceding that from which the Controller has made payments," and was intended, as indicated by the debate in the Senate, to cover the objections then made and still maintained by the Controller, but he in sists that the payment would be illegal, as no service was performed or appointments made during the time remandatory a provision.

The claim of Wheeler tH. Bristol, ex-State Treasurer, for 9,000, the amount of a deficiency in his accounts which he was compelled to make good on retiring from office, aithough he claims it was legally disbursed, and appeared as a deficit through the carelessness of an emoye, was allowed and paid by the Controller yesterday Bristol has been before every Legislature since his re tirement from office four years ago, trying to get this money, but without avail until the present. The claim was audited last year by Attorney-General Pratt and Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, and upon their audit the Con-

ARGUMENT AGAINST THE CANAL FRAUDS

NON-SUIT. ALBANY, May 11 .- In the canal suit to-day, Mr. Hail, of counsel for the people, occupied the attention of the court in an argument against the motion for a nonsuit nearly the entire session. In the course of his argument counsel referred to the laws of 1854 creating the Contracting Board, and the laws of 1857, conferring additional powers on the Board, and maintained that, under these and other acts cited, there was no power vested in the Board to annul a contract obtained through fraud. They were given power to accept a surrender of contracts, but there was nothing in the statutes which gave them power to annut, and the later act, which provided for the rethe right of action to recover damages in this case where the defendants had become liable by reason of a wrongful act committed in December, 1866. There had been no waiver of right of action, and it could only have hes n waived or released by the passage of a law by the Legislature, pursuant to the provisions of the Consti-The counsel in conclusion argued that the grounds upon

The counsel in concussion arguer that the grounds apo-which the motion was made were unlenable and tra-sound, asshown in the autherities cited, and if it should be graniced, and the higher courts decide it was improp-erly so, then all that had been done in the case would be lost. He asked the Court to deny the motion, unless sati-sfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the grounds ad-vanced were tenable and sound, for the questions in-volved would recur in either suits to be tried, and which should not be decided, against the people without grave consuleration.

Mr. Hale was followed by Mr. Hiscoek, counsel for the defense, in behalf of the motion, taking up first the proposition that the judgment in the first case was a har in the present suits fie then reviewed the authorities cited by Mr. Hale in support of his argument.

FRUITS OF CANAL REFORM.

ALBANY, May 11 .- The canals are said by Commissioner Thayer to be at present in better working order than they have ever been before at this time of the

STEAMER AGROUND AT HELL GATE.

THE C. H. NORTHAM BUNS ON THE HOG'S-BACK-NO PERSON HURT, AND THE STEAMBOAT SOON RE-

SUMES HER VOYAGE. The steamboat C. H. Northam ran aground they's back, at Pell Gate, yesterday, at 3:30 p. m., she was passing outward, on her way to New-Haven. chooner was being towed through the channel near years ago. She was a woman of many kindly and | Hallet's Point, usually taken by outward bound vessels. at the time. As the channel was thus obstructed, the Northam took the ship channel by Mill Rock, and ran fast aground. She was forced well on forward, and impossible to get her off until high tide. The steamer Morrisania of the Morrisania line went fl.st to her aid, followed soon by the police boat Seneca, the New-Haven steamboat New-Haven, and a tug-boat, but the en steamhoat New-Havel, and a the boat, and a the boat of all these steamers were unavailing to where from the rocks. The steamer City of New-k stopped to render assistance, but as berices were not needed, kept on her course, passangers, none of whom were injured, e taken of by the steamboats Glen and leaned at Harlem bridge, where their interced four or was resumed by rail. The Continental of Harlem, and landed at Harlem bridge, where their inferringing journey was resumed by ruit. The Continental of the New Haven line, which was to make the usual night trip, starting at 11 p. m., left her silp at 3 p. m. to take of the Nartham's passelagers, if necessary, and to go on to ace Mayen and make the return trip in place of the Northam, should she prove to be so injured as not to be able to make the trip herself.

The Northam deathed off the rock with the rising tide about 10 clock has evening, and after being towed into the stream went of her way to New-Haven with a large cargo of freight. The Northam is one of the largest and best of the Sound steamers and has just been overhanded and put in complete repair. She escaped with slight injuries.

DEFALCATION OF A CHICAGO OFFICIAL.

CHICAGO, May 11.-City Collector George Von Hollern left this city last might for Europe. He has onfessed to friends that he is a defaulter in the sum of \$100,000, and this confession is verified by an examination of his accounts. A great part of this amount has been used to pay gambling debts, which, it is said, he was constantly contracting.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW-REDFORD, Mass., May 11.—The bark Cape turn, with 5,200 barrels of whate off, arrived here to day. MONTHEAL, May 11. - Two schooners for the reach Government were launched from Cautius's shipyard

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 11.—The United States steamsing Taliapoosa is hard aground on Bluff Point Bar, opposite the Naval Academy.

NEW-HAVEN, Cohn., May 11.—The Rev. Wm. S. Karr, formerly of Cambridgeport, Mass., was this evening inaugurated Professor of Theology in the Theological Institute.

Springfield, Mass., May 11.—The Johnson Gingham Manufacturing Company, at North Adams, falled to day with heavy liabilities. Two hundred hands are thrown out of capley usent. NEW-HAVEN. Conn., May 11 .- The Connecticut

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—The funeral of the late of the N. B. Sprague took place today from his old caurel, the second breshyredian, where there was a large alternance of its old acquaintances. The church was tasternly draped in contains.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 11.—The dwelling of los Spink in East Greenwich was roubed of \$220 in money of \$3,000 in notes last night.

BOSTON, May 11.—N. S. Lillie, an employe of the mercus Express Company, committed suicide at the Quincy one of day by taking sulphuric other. OTTAWA, May 11.—A skiff containing two men was run down by a ferry boat this morning opposite this city. One of the occupants of the skiff, named i.e. blanche, was drowned.

THE DISTURBANCES IN TURKEY. THE CHRISTIANS IN DANGER-ENGLAND ANXIOUS-THE AUSTRIAN POLICY.

LONDON, Thursday, May 11, 1876. A special dispatch to The Post from Berlin says it is understood that Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier, has expressed views strongly adverse to Aus

trian armed intervention in the Turkish complications. The Daily Telegraph in an editorial says: If we are not mistaken, the English Embassador at Constantinople has informed the Government that the situation is critical. A violent outbreak, of which Christians will become the victims, may occur at any moment throughout Turkey and even in Constantinople. We would not be surprised, therefore, if the English Mediterranean squadron were ordered immediately to Bediterranean squadron were ordered immediately to Bediters and the control of the delespont, the same as on the eve of the Crimean war.

A more rigid censorship of the press has been estab lished in Constantinople. An order has been issued di recting that all newspapers be submitted to the inspec tion and approval of the Censor before publication

Paris, Thursday, May 11, 1876. Le Temps says no arrests have yet been made it Salonica. The bodies of the victims remained unburied yesterday. The assassination is not an isolated occur-rence. The Mussulmans were previously much acitated over the news from Herzegovina, and had assembled several times for the purpose of preparing for a massacr of the Christians. The French Consul at Salonica had been insulted several times.

Dispatches from Salonica as late as yesterday evening say fresh disturbances are apprehended there. The Christians have closed their shops. The military force was insufficient to restrain a mob.

Private advices from Berlin indicate that there is no ntention of proceeding to armed intervention in Turkey at present. Austria desires to transform the present conference of the Northern Powers into a general Euro pean conference.

Berlin, Thursday, May 11, 1876. The Emperor of Russia has arrived in this city. A NEW GRAND VIZIER APPOINTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, May 11, 1876.

The Sultan has dismissed the Grand Vizier and summoned to Constantinople Hussein Avni Pasha, who is considered the head of the war party, and who, it is rumored, is to be appointed either Grand Vizier or Generalissimo of the Turkish armies.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. THE VOTE OF CENSURE REJECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

LONDON, Thursday, May 11, 1876. In the House of Commons to-night the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that no portion of the founders' shares of the Suez Canal belonging to the Khedive had been placed at the disposal of the British Gov-

Mr. Lowther, Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department, informed the House that the rioting in Tobago was confined to one plantation. The mob killed a woman. The riot had been suppressed, and there was no fear that it would be renewed.

The House debated the vote of censure, moved by Sir Henry James, on the course of the Government in regard to the Royal Titles act, declaring that the royal proclamation did not fulfill the pledges under which the bill was passed. Sir Henry James, the Marquis of Har-tington, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Childers supported, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy and Mr. Distaell spoke against it. After an animated discussion a division was had, and the motion was rejected by a vote of 334 to 226

RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 11, 1876. The Scrapis, with the Prince of Wales on board, together with the Royal yacht Osborne and the stemm frigate Raleigh, passed Hurst Castle at 11:50 o'clock this morning. The yacht Alberts, on board of which was the Princess of Wales and the Royal children, met the Prince in the Solent, and all the vessels pronoon. The Prince, accompanied by the Princess and Rayal children, landed at the dock-yard, where a vast assemblage was gathered to meet them. There was great cheering as His Royal Highness stepped ashore. of 300 ladies and gentlemen sang "Welcome Home." On the conclusion of the ceremonics of the reco tien the Prince and Princess and suite took a special train for London, and arrived at Victoria Station at 6:45 this evening. An immense crowd surrounded the building, and cheered with great enthusiasm no the Prince passed through the station to the carriages in waiting.

> DUEL AT PRAGUE. PRINCE ALEXANDER AUEESPERG WOUNDED.

LONDON, Toursday, May 11, 1876. The Post says that Prince Alexander Auersperg and Count Leopold Kalowrat fought a duel at Frague on Friday last. The Prince was shot in the chest and his wound is considered dangerous

THE HOUSE OF AUERSPEED.

The Auerspers are an old Bohemian family, who were admitted to princely rink in 1664. The chief of the house is Prince Charles d'Auersperz, who was born in 1814, and succeeded to his father's extensive property in 1827. He has held high rank at the Austrian Court, and has been President of the Upper House in the Imperial Legislature. His brother, Prince Adolp Auersperg, is now President of the Austrian Council of Ministers. Both of these Princes have taken a prominent part in the legislature affairs of Bohemia. The Prince who has been dangerously wounded in the duel aunaunced above is evidently William Vincent Alexander, who was born in 1804, and is son of the late Prince Alexander, who died in 1806. THE HOUSE OF AUERSPEED.

THE TRIAL OF COUNT YON ARNIM.

BERLIS, Thursday, May 11, 1876. The State Tribunal, at the request of Count von Arnim, has decided to adjourn the trial for treason until Oct. 5. Ex-President Thiers will be called as a witness for the defense; but the Tribunal has refused the demand of the accused that Prince Bismarck be sum-moned to testify.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Paris, Tarsday, May 11, 1876. M. de Mahy (Radical), has been elected Dep-

uty from the de la Reunion.
At the opening of yesterday's session of the Chamber At the opening of yesterday's season of the Chamber of Deputies a Versailles bookselier, named Rastonn, cried out from the gallery, "In the name of God and Joan of Are, live Napoleon the Fourth! Jown with the Gambettists and Orleansists." He was arrested amid considerable confusior, the majority, however, considering the eposode as a freak of fascanity. On appearing before the Quastor, Rastonn said, "I have failufted my duty. You can do what you please with me," He was released.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN. ROME, Thursday, May 11, 1876.

The Pope has written a reply to King Altonso's last letter, which gave assurances that Spain was Catbolic, and that Catholics need fear nothing from the new Constitution, and maintained that the religious Hberty chause was not inconsistent with the spirit of the Concordat of 1851. The Pope thanks the King for his letter, but avoids discussion of the question at issue.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EXTRADITION.

LONDON, Thursday, May 11, 1876. Lord Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Aff ... s, sent on Saturday last an answer to Secretary Fish's letter of March 31 in regard to the Winslow case.

THE RIOTS IN BARBADOES.

MONTREAL, May 11 .- Sir Francis Hincks, ex-Governor of the Windward Islands, writes to the more ig papers concerning the Inte riors in Barbadoes. He dividuals who have had to carry out that system, and he, he thinks, have been economical in their manage-ent of the finances and are deserving of all possible

THE HAYTIAN REVOLT.

The Revolutionary Committee at Port-au-Prince, of which B.Riviere is President, have published as address exulting over the fall of Domingue. They have also issued a decree placing Gens. Fetit Frere Francois and Valentine Alcantara y Martyr in military com-mand of Port-au-Prince. Gen. Parasien, the commander mand of Port-au-Prince. "Gen. Parisien, the commander of the northern army, has also issued an address wherein he says: "Giory to the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince. Their title to the honor of posterity is greater than ever. In 15 days the revolution, begun at the northern extremity of the island, has pushed forward its army to the very gates of the capital itself without being obliged to spill the blood of a single citizen. We announce that the army is at the gates of your city ready to enter. We sainte you, nobe fellow-citizens, with the gen rai sentiment of fraternity." The Revolutionary Committee have also issued a circular defending the assassination of Vice-President Ranneau.